

Whig & Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1876.

FIELD AND FARM.

A herdman named M. Pilat is celebrated in the north of France for an excellent variety of sheep known as "Brothers," formed by the Dishley and a cross Merino breed, which he maintains by careful selection and crossings. The lambs at their birth weigh from nine to twelve pounds, and like their mothers, are objects of studied care in the matter of good feeding. When six weeks old the tails of the lambs are amputated, and in March castration takes place. The weaning is effected gradually, and it is in the happy selection of lambs to be retained as rams, that M. Pilat excels. With the males, the permanent teeth commence to show between the twelfth and thirteenth month, the animal is adult at thirty months. For fattening, he selects the animals having the oblong head and deep, evenly, broad, small, forehead broad, hind quarter well developed, bones small, skin fine and supple. During the fattening, absolute tranquillity, demiboscure, and regularity of feeding are observed.

It is the opinion of a writer in the *Fancier's Journal* "that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case, in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a regret that the individual devoted to success, hence tends to diminish individual fancy for fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear saying that 'there is no profit in poultry' are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attention may be directed to the fowls and neglected parties who keep fowls that get drink when it rains."

"Pay on Demand."

Entering a saloon on Larned street west, the other day, a man laid an old, spavined, fifty-cent shipplaster on the bar, and called for beer. The bar-tender surveyed the old relic, turned it over, and replied: "But isn't it good as some other paper?" "Do you go back on the Government of the United States?" demanded the stranger. "There is dot government?" "Right there, sir. The Government of the great United States of America issued that shipplaster, and agreed to redeem it. 'I never heard about dot,' replied the bar-tender, pushing the money away. "Well, I'll make you hear of it mighty quick if you don't hand out the beer and give me my change." "You mean somedings. You start a row?" "Yes, I mean somedings. I'll have the United States Supreme Court in this bar-room in less'n half an hour, and before noon I'll have you poking your nose between iron bars!" "What I does, eh?" "You refuse to take that money." "But it is good." "What did you issue it for?" "I didn't make no money." "Wasn't that money made by the government?" demanded the stranger. "Who is the government? Why, the people, of course. I am part of the government, you are another part, and so on. I aided to issue that money, and so did you, and we promised to redeem it. Now, you take in that promise to pay, and give me my change, or I'll get up the biggest law-suit you ever heard of." "Who shall take him of me?" inquired the bar-tender as he picked up the money. "Any one you offer it to, or he'll be liable to a suit for false pretenses. Go right up to the postoffice with it, demand silver, and if they won't exchange you can get a lawyer to shut the shop up." The man took it and handed out the change and the beer, and as the stranger passed out, he called to his wife and asked: "Say, Katrina, what you think now?" "Some money, I think." "No more daxes, but I am some of der government, and you are some of der government, and der baby in der grade is a leedle pit of der government, and I shall get some new gloze and vote for myself to go der common council!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

American Cotton Mills.

The number of cotton factories in the United States in 1861 was reported to be 241, and the number of spindles estimated at 96,400, an average of 400 for each mill. According to a report of a committee of Congress in 1875, \$40,000,000 was then invested in cotton manufactures, and 100,000 persons were employed; 27,000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed, producing 81,000,000 yards of cloth valued at \$24,000,000. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut were 165 mills, with 119,910 spindles; and it has been estimated that the total number of spindles at that time was 350,000. Power-looms soon afterward coming into general use, the number of spindles increased to 1,500,000 in 1870, and 1,700,000 in 1875. Complete and trustworthy statistics of cotton manufactures seem to have been first reported by the census of 1840. There were then in the United States 1,240 mills, with 2,284,031 spindles, and 129 dyng and printing establishments. These establishments employed 719 hands and produced goods valued at \$46,250,430. The amount of capital invested was \$51,102,356. The leading cotton manufacturing States were Massachusetts, having 278 mills, with 665,935 spindles; Rhode Island, 239 mills, with 518,617 spindles; New York, 117 mills, with 211,659 spindles; and Connecticut, 116 mills, with 181,819 spindles. In 1850 there were 1,094 mills in the United States; in 1860, 1,091 mills, with 5,235,727 spindles; and in 1870, 956 mills, with 7,132,415 spindles.

The President's Des Moines Speech.

The January number of the *Catholic World* contains a remarkable article upon President Grant's speech at Des Moines, Iowa, at the Convention of the Army of the Tennessee, on September 29. It professes to find that all Grant said of the relations of Church and State in the contest which he predicted might occur between "patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other," is in perfect accord with the teachings of Catholicism. "The speech expresses," says the *Catholic World*, "better than many imaginations the common sentiments of the American people," and of Grant it declares, "all must admit that he is a true American, formed and moulded by the events in which he has moved, and truly representing the country and the times." It affirms that if Grant's recommendations in the speech are adopted, the Church will be content. The article is very ably written, and the process of reasoning by which the President is made to appear the champion of the Roman Catholic theory of the common school system is really ingenious. But whether the President will accept this argument as the true interpretation of his speech is an interesting question.

SEVIER COUNTY ITEMS.

School Exercises—A Drunk Man—A Pike Wanted, &c.

SEVIERVILLE, TENN., Dec. 18, '76.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

The first session of Prof. Garrett's school in Sevierville closed on the 16th instant, with very interesting exercises at night of reading compositions and speaking by the pupils.

As your correspondent was going home from the exhibition, on passing the house of the late Mr. A. M. Chambers I was called to by his son, who informed me that there was a drunk man close by who had been calling for help, but as he and his grandmother were all the persons at home he felt unwilling to go to his assistance. He procured a large pine knot and we proceeded to where he heard the noise, and found a man lying in the road sound asleep. This was on Friday night, the coldest night of the season. We succeeded in carrying and dragging him to the house, and it was something like an hour before we could get him aroused sufficiently to speak or even know anything. The clock struck nine as we took him into the house—he had been lying in the road from about dark up to that hour, and it is thought by some that in another hour so exposed he would have died. He was a stranger in the neighborhood and gave three different names, Braun, Walten, and another name I do not remember now. He said he got his whisky at Mr. J. S. Ford's. This should be a warning to all who drink not to get drunk at such a cold time. Mr. Tillman Fox raised one turnip this season which measured 21 inches and weighed 6 pounds.

We notice the Outlook has come out at last in favor of a pike road from Knoxville to Sevierville, just what the CHRONICLE has been for all the time. Surely if both newspapers will use their influence they will get the people stirred up after awhile. I am sure it is badly needed, and I think the people of Sevier should hold a public meeting soon—say the first Monday in January—and take some steps in the right direction. Hope Mr. Charlton will speak out, together with all the Knoxville papers. SEVIER.

PENCILLETS.

The earliest art students made arrowheads. Some of the latest art students make chuckleheads.

"Courtship is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blisier," snarled an old bachelor.

Mr. James Johnson of Sevier county thinks he has discovered a silver mine on his farm. He proposes to test the matter thoroughly.

There is a man in Indiana who takes thirty-two newspapers, and every night as well try to ride a whirlwind on a sidesaddle as to try to impose upon that man.

The Chattanooga Times says: Capt. Glover, who was tried at Kingston last week for killing a negro, was triumphantly acquitted of the charge of murder.

Henderlight and Markham, two men confined in jail at Rogersville, made an attempt to burn out last Sunday night, but were discovered in time.

Peter Hicks and Abby Coleman, colored, two escaped convicts, are lurking around Bristol, on the Virginia side, and the News advises the people to look out for their own roasts.

A little fellow, who was at a neighbor's house about noon the other day, watched the preparations for dinner with great interest, but, when asked to stay and eat something he promptly refused. "Why, yes, Johnnie, you had better stay," said the lady; "why can't you?" "Well, 'cause," said the little fellow, "ma said I mustn't unless you ask me twice more right off."

An Irishman has sold his farm, and moved all his personal property to one adjoining, which he purchased. He claimed that stable manure was a personal property and not real estate, and commenced to move the same. A law suit ensued, and the court declared against him. His final remarks to the judge, after the jury had found a verdict against him, were as follows: "Mr. Judge, a horse and cow are personal property?" "Yes," answered the Judge. "Mr. Judge, corn, oats, hay, etc., are personal property?" "Yes," responded the Judge. "Then," said Pat, "how in the devil can personal property ate personal property and produce real estate?"

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE LAND NEAR KNOXVILLE.

No. — Mary E. Farrand vs. M. P. Chapin. PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CHANCERY COURT at Knoxville, in the above cause pronounced at the September Term, 1876, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder in front of the Court House door in Knoxville.

On Saturday the 22 day of January next, at 11 O'clock A. M., 1876.

The tract of land mentioned and described in the pleadings, lying in the 14th civil district of Knox county, and the land of John Jones and others, on the south side of Holston river, and in front of Gay street, containing about ten acres.

TERMS.

Said sale will be made on a credit of six months and in full of the right of redemption, taking from the purchaser a note with good security bearing interest from date, and retaining a lien on the land as further security.

M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

December 22, 1876—w4t.

Chancery Sale of a Tract of Land.

No. 322. Joseph W. Davis vs. B. H. Staehlin.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE CHANCERY COURT at Knoxville, in the above cause pronounced at the October Term, 1876, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in Knoxville.

On Saturday the 22 Day of January Next, at 11 O'clock, A. M., 1876.

The tract of land mentioned and described in the pleadings, lying in the 13th civil district of Knox county, and the land of Dr. James Rodgers, Jordan Phares, John Linkenfeiter and others, containing 19 acres more or less.

TERMS.

Said sale will be made upon a credit of 6 and 12 months and in full of the right of redemption, taking from the purchaser a note with good security for the purchase money and retaining a lien on the land until the same is fully paid.

M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

December 22, 1876—w4t.

1876

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thing in which the public is interested.

Our Politics.

In the future, as in the past, we expect to wage a never-ceasing war on the corruptions of the Democratic party. We do this because we believe that party is not fit to hold the reins of government in this "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave." We advocate the principles of the Republican party, because we believe they are right. We expect to stand by our party and to work vigorously for its success.

While we do this our eyes are not closed to the possibility of corruption in our own ranks. Wherever we believe it exists we will strike it boldly and fearlessly. We will, at all times and upon all occasions, "cry aloud and spare not." Neither do we expect to consult dictionaries for soft words—we intend to call things by their right names. If a man is a thief, we will call him a thief. If he is a scoundrel, we will emphatically denounce him as such. If he is a demagogue, we will so denounce him. If he is a villain, we will not shield him.

The Elections

Next year an exciting Presidential contest will be upon us. Every one will want to keep posted in its progress. It bids fair to be one of the most exciting events of its kind in the history of the country. We do not expect to be neutral in that contest, but will be heard from on every question involved. No Republican, in Tennessee especially, can afford to be without the DAILY CHRONICLE or the WHIG AND CHRONICLE next year. Those subscribing for the paper now for one year will receive it until after the returns of the Presidential election are all received.

The Centennial.

This year is the Nation's Centennial Birth Day. It will be celebrated in every town, village and hamlet in the land. The Exposition at Philadelphia will be a grand event in our history. Every patriot will want to know how it is celebrated. Memories of '76 will be revived and patriotic emotions will be kindled in every breast. We will devote a large share of our space to reporting these celebrations, and especially the Great Exposition at Philadelphia.

Agricultural.

We will endeavor in each issue of our journal to make it more interesting and of greater benefit to the farmers of our country. We recognize in them the chief source of our prosperity. With the aid of our Agricultural friends, we are determined to make this feature alone in the *Whig and Chronicle* worth more than the price we ask for it.

Market Reports.

We expect to give full and reliable market reports, both by telegraph and from our home market. It is our purpose to make these reports a source from which our farmers, mechanics and business men may at all times obtain full and reliable information.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the foregoing, we will give the latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world. We shall not forget the family circle, but will, in every issue of our Weekly, present, short stories, poetry, and other literary, as well as scientific matter, taking care that nothing appears which can possibly give offense to the most fastidious taste.

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